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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/731,623	12/07/2000	Debora Rinkevich	AUS920000706US1	1062
35525	7590	11/29/2005		
IBM CORP (YA) C/O YEE & ASSOCIATES PC P.O. BOX 802333 DALLAS, TX 75380			EXAMINER CHAI, LONGBIT	
			ART UNIT 2131	PAPER NUMBER

DATE MAILED: 11/29/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

**Office Action Summary**

Application No.

09/731,623

Applicant(s)

RINKEVICH ET AL.

Examiner

Longbit Chai

Art Unit

2131

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --  
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 20 October 2005.  
2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.  
3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-24 is/are pending in the application.  
4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.  
5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.  
6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-24 is/are rejected.  
7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.  
8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.  
10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 21 February 2001 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).  
11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).  
a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:  
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.  
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.  
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

**Attachment(s)**

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)   | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)                                   | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)             |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____  |

## DETAILED ACTION

1. Claims 1 – 24 have been presented for examination. Claims 1, 6, 9, 14, 17 and 22 have been amended in an amendment filed 10/20/2005.

### *Response to Arguments*

2. Applicant's arguments filed on 10/20/2005 with respect to the subject matter of the instant claims have been fully considered but are not persuasive.
3. As per claim 1, Applicant remarks: "as if Savil is being relied upon as teaching the two security context, it is not possible for Wu to teach aggregating these security contexts as it doesn't teach such security contexts (which are instead alleged to be taught bt Savill)" – Page 6, 2<sup>nd</sup> Para. Examiner notes Applicant's arguments have been fully considered but are not persuasive because whether only the Savill reference or both of Savill and Wu references teach the two security contexts does not violate the prosecution of 103 rejection and the focus should be merely placed on that the primary reference of Savill does not teach aggregating these security contexts as the facts pointed out in the Office action.
4. As per claim 1, Applicant remarks: "Wu does not teach generating / aggregating a second security context in response to a second user authentication, as they pertain to the actual authentication service that is to be invoked" (Page 6)". Examiner notes Applicant's arguments have been fully considered but are not persuasive because (a) Applicant's argument has no merit since the alleged

Art Unit: 2131

limitation has not been recited into the claim. Although the claims are interpreted in light of the specification, limitations from the specification are not read into the claims. See *In re Van Geuns*, 988 F.2d 1181, 26 USPQ2d 1057 (Fed. Cir. 1993); (b) besides, Wu teaches the method manages the authentications of a user any number of authentication services (Wu: Column 13 Line 39 – 41: i.e. multiple authentication services) and, Wu also teaches those methods, as stated above, that indeed invoke underlying similar methods of an account service that performs the actual getting and setting of the account validation attributes (Wu: Column 15 Line 20 – 23), and as such Wu does teach generating / aggregating a second security context in response to a second user authentication regardless whether it is managed in a pre-existing manner or not. Therefore, applicant's arguments are respectfully traversed.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112***

The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

5. Claims 6, 14 and 22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the enablement requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to enable one skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and/or use the invention.

Art Unit: 2131

The new amendment of claim limitation of claim 6, 14 and 22 filed on 10/20/2005 "by a user who issued the user logoff" is not enabled by the specification. As understood by the examiner after reviewing the specification (Page 3 Line 8 – 12, Page 8 Line 7 – 10, and Page 13 Line 16 – 23), a user who just issued the user logoff, as recited in the claim limitation, is interpreted as the second user entity (e.g. as a system administrator) that actually issued the logoff; however, to access security protected resource, after user logoff, is indeed based upon the first user entity (e.g. as a engineering staff) after the second user security context has been destroyed upon logoff. Therefore, the claim limitation "by a user who issued the user logoff" is unclear and as such is not enabled by one skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and/or use the invention

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

1. Claim 1 – 24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Savill (Where can I find a Unix su like utility?) and in view of Wu (U.S. Patent Number 5,774,551), hereinafter referred to as Wu.

Art Unit: 2131

As per claims 1, 9 and 17, Savill discloses an authentication method, product and system comprising:

generating a first security context in response to a first user authentication (Savill: Page 1 Line 2: the low privileged account is interpreted as the 1<sup>st</sup> security context),

generating a second security context in response to a second user authentication (Savill: Page 1 Line 3: the higher privileged account related to system administrative work is interpreted as the 2<sup>nd</sup> security context);

However, Savil does not disclose expressly said second security context aggregates said first security context and a security context corresponding to an identity in said second user authentication.

Wu teaches said second security context is an aggregate of said first security context and a security context corresponding to an identity in said second user authentication (Wu: Column 6 Line 65 Column 7 Line 1: stacking multiple authentication services as taught by Wu is interpreted as aggregating first security context into the second security context).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teaching of Wu within the system of Savil because (a) Savil discloses the needs of multiple login due to different type of works associated with the same personnel, and (b) Wu teaches providing a simplified login embodiment using automatic multi-login (i.e. unified logon) so that the same personnel need not manually login multiple times for different types of works, which is substantially

Art Unit: 2131

improves in the ease of use of otherwise complex computer security systems (Wu: Column 3 Line 56 – 57 and Column 4 Line 25 – 28).

As per claims 2, 10, and 18, Savil as modified teaches the claimed invention as described above (see claim 1, 9 and 17, respectively). Wu further teaches: saving said first security context (Wu: Column 3 Line 56 – 57).

As per claims 3, 11, and 19, Savil as modified teaches the claimed invention as described above (see claim 2, 10 and 18, respectively). Wu further teaches: saving said first security context comprises the step of pushing said first security context on a stack (Wu: Column 6 Line 64 – 67 and Column 7 Line 1 – 4).

As per claims 4, 12, and 20, Savil as modified teaches the claimed invention as described above (see claim 1, 9 and 17, respectively). Savil further teaches: receiving a user logoff (Savil: Page 1 Line 4).

As per claims 5, 13, and 21, Savil as modified teaches the claimed invention as described above (see claim 4, 12 and 20, respectively). Wu further teaches: destroying said second security context in response to said step of receiving said user logoff (Wu: Column 19 Line 60 – 64).

As per claims 6, 14 and 22, Savil as modified teaches the claimed invention as described above (see claim 2, 10 and 18, respectively). Savill teaches reverting to said first security context in response to a user logoff, wherein said first security context is then used to access security protected resources by a user who issued the user logoff (Savill: Line 1 – 5: Savil teaches allowing the user to just temporarily start the higher privileged account related to system administrative work so that the user can avoid closing all open application at logoff – Examiner notes the low privileged account (i.e. the first security context) is still active upon the logoff of temporary higher privileged account such as system administrative work, which is also widely used in the field in UNIX systems).

As per claims 7, 15 and 23, Savil as modified teaches the claimed invention as described above (see claim 6, 14 and 22, respectively). Savill as modified further teaches reverting to said first security context comprises the step of popping said first security context off of a stack (Savill: Page 1 Line 4; Wu: Column 6 Line 65).

As per claims 8, 16, and 24, Savil as modified teaches the claimed invention as described above (see claim 1, 9 and 17, respectively). Wu further teaches: determining an access permission in response to said second security context (Wu: Column 3 Line 11 – 14 and Column 6 Line 17 – 22. TABLE 1, Column 17 Line 40 – 44, Column 10 Line 33 – 35 and Column 19, Line 54 – 56).



***Conclusion***

**THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than **SIX MONTHS** from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Longbit Chai whose telephone number is 571-272-3788. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday 8:00am-4:00pm.

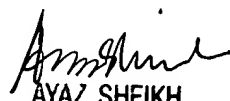
If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Ayaz R. Sheikh can be reached on 571-272-3795. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Art Unit: 2131

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

  
LBC

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